

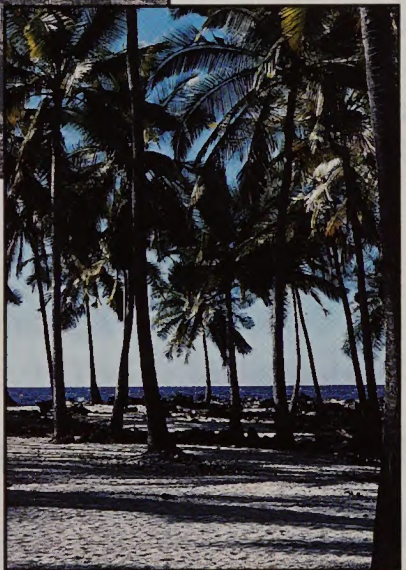
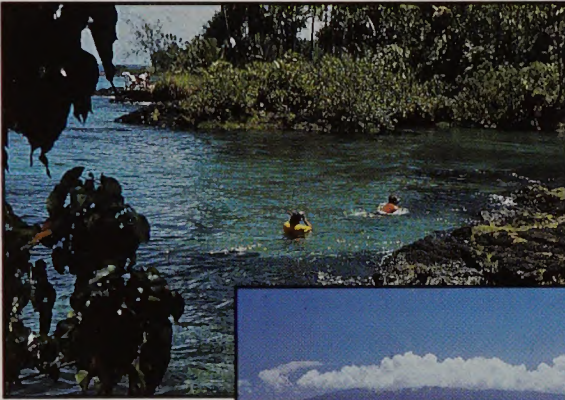
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Reserve
aHC107
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1993

WAII FACTS

Opportunity Committee



Top to bottom:
Snorkeling on the Big Island

On the island of Maui

Honolulu downtown and
harbor

Kona coast on the Big Island



SCS - Hawaii Vision Statement:

To lead the way in helping our customers conserve, sustain, and enhance Hawaii's natural resources through efficient service of the highest quality.

Welcome Message from the State Conservationist

The State of Hawaii is a very beautiful, unique, and diverse place. We have every type of climate possible, a variety of land types, and most importantly, a strong mixture of cultures.

SCS Hawaii would like to reaffirm our commitment to the EO Program and will continue to double our efforts in acquiring true equal opportunity for all who work here.

We actively encourage women and minorities to pursue career opportunities with our programs — ultimately enriching the entire work force.

Whether you are just considering SCS Hawaii as a place to work, or have already decided, we extend our hands and hearts in welcoming you to this wonderful state.

Hawaii State Conservationist

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service - Hawaii**

State Office: Honolulu, Island of Oahu

Plant Materials Center: Hoolehua, Island of Molokai

RC&D Offices:

- Big Island, Kamuela, Island of Hawaii
- Tri-Isle, Wailuku, Island of Maui
- Garden Island, Lihue, Island of Kauai

Field Offices:

- Honolulu, Island of Oahu
- Lihue, Island of Kauai
- Wailuku, Island of Maui
- Hoolehua, Island of Molokai (services Molokai and Lanai)
- Big Island, Island of Hawaii
 - Hilo
 - Kealahou
 - Kamuela

SCS Hawaii services 16 Soil and Water Conservation Districts state-wide.

SCS Hawaii offers Total Quality Management, Workforce Diversity, Special Emphasis Programs, and Equal Opportunity.

Hawaii State Data

- Population, 1990 1,108,229
- Ethnic Diversity, 1988 (percentages)

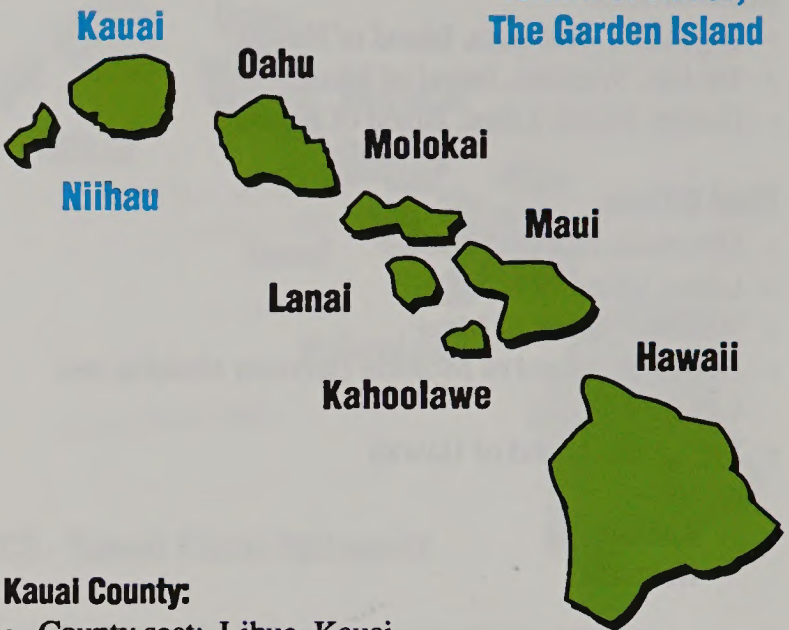
Caucasian	27.8
Japanese	21.8
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	20.7
Filipino	12.0
Mixed other than part-Hawaiian	11.8
Chinese	4.6
Other	5.3
- Leading Industries, 1990 (direct income in billions)

Tourism	9.41
Defense	3.20
Sugar	0.33
Pineapple	0.22
- Weather, 1990:

Normal daily maximum/ minimum temperatures at Honolulu Airport run from 79.9/ 65.3 in January to 88.3/ 73.6 in August.

Rainfall varies from 23 inches per year at Honolulu Airport to 128 inches per year at Hilo Airport.

Island of Kauai, The Garden Island



Kauai County:

- County seat: Lihue, Kauai
- Includes island of Niihau, a privately-owned island. Native Hawaiians living a rural life, limited access.
- Leading industry: tourism
- Kauai is oldest of Hawaii's major islands.

Population:

- Least populous of the four counties.
- Resident population (1990): 51,177 (approximately 200 reside on Niihau).
- Ethnic percentages (1987): Japanese, 21.3%; Filipino, 22.4%; Caucasian, 18.8%; Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, 23.3%; mixed other than part-Hawaiian, 12.3%; other 1.9%. Kauai has no ethnic majority.
- Most populated areas: Kapaa, Lihue, Princeville, Poipu, and Waimea.

Agriculture (1989):

- Established crops: sugar cane and guavas.
- Successful experimentation with seed corn, soybean, and sunflower seeds.

Research & Development:

- Military research, Barking Sands (missile range)
- National tropical botanical garden
- Film industry is actively promoted.

Labor Force (1989):

- Civilian labor force: 27,600

- Average unemployment rate: 2.8%
- Major source of employment: hotels/ other services, 9,050; wholesale and retail, 6,400; government, 3,200; agriculture, 1,450; manufacturing, 1,000.
- Current labor shortage of the Island of Kauai due to economic growth and lack of affordable housing.

Wages:

- Federal wage-and-hour law provisions apply in Hawaii as in all other states. Minimum rate, \$4.75 per hour.

Income:

- Kauai County per capita personal income (1988), \$14,092.
- Median family income (1990), \$34,900.
- USDA/SCS Cost of living allowance, 17.5%.

Transportation:

- There is no viable public transportation system on the Island of Kauai.
- Inter-island air flights.

Health:

- Facilities (1989): five hospitals (114 acute-care beds), and five long-term care homes (224 homes).
- Practices (1990): 97 doctors, 31 dentists, 318 nurses, and 27 pharmacists.

Education:

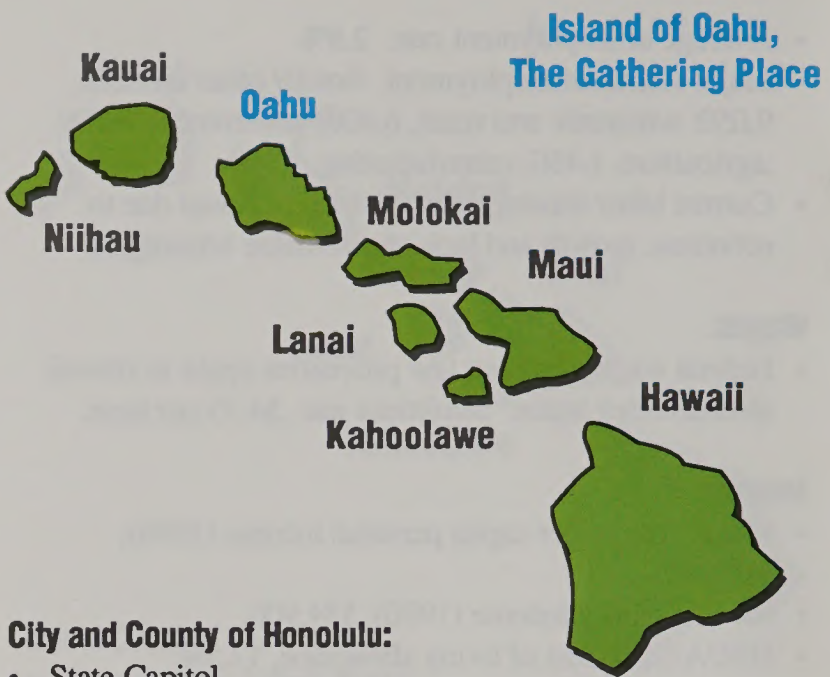
- 14 public schools and 8 private schools.
- Kauai Community College—operated by the University of Hawaii.

Housing:

- Estimated median market value (1990)—\$308,000.
- Estimated median monthly rental contract rate—\$1,000.
- Prices have risen dramatically in the past decade.

Retail:

- Shopping malls and supermarkets are available closer to tourist areas.
- Rural area residents have "mom and pop" stores available but need to travel to do major shopping.



City and County of Honolulu:

- State Capitol
- The center of business and government
- Contains approximately three-fourths of the State's population.

Population:

- Resident population (1990): 836,231 (includes military personnel stationed or homeported on Oahu).
- Ethnic percentages (1987); Japanese, 23.9%; Caucasian, 23.8%; Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, 18.1%; Filipino, 10.5%; Chinese, 6.0%; mixed other than part-Hawaiian, 11.3%; other 6.4%.

Agriculture:

- 19.8% of land on Oahu is used for agriculture.
- Established crops: pineapple, sugar cane, orchids, and potting plants.
- Diversified agriculture includes: milk, pork, eggs, vegetables and melons, fruits (except pineapple), other flowers and nursery products.

Research & Development:

- Research fields: oceanography, astrophysics, geophysics, biomedicine, and high technology.
- Research facilities/agencies: 6 private, 3 U.S. Government, and 4 others.

Labor Force:

- Civilian labor force: 384,500.
- Average unemployment rate: 2.2%.
- Major sources of employment: hotels/other services, 137,600 workers; wholesale/retail, 102,050; government, 84,800; agriculture, 2,950; manufacturing,

16,050; construction, 22,450; transportation/communication/utilities, 32,650.

Wages:

- Federal wage-and-hour law provisions apply in Hawaii as in all other states. Minimum rate, \$4.75 per hour.

Income:

- Honolulu County has the highest per capita and family income in the state.
- Median family income (1990), \$37,700.
- USDA/SCS Cost of living allowance, 22.5%.

Transportation:

- Mass-transit bus system called "The Bus." Monthly bus pass (1993) \$15.00.
- Inter-island air flights.

Health

- Facilities (1989): 11 acute-care hospitals (2,460 beds), includes Tripler Army Hospital (509 beds, 52 nursery beds).
- Practices (1990): 2,050 doctors, 744 dentists, 6,047 nurses, 428 pharmacists.

Education:

- Public schools, 165; private schools, 98.
- University of Hawaii, accredited/graduate and undergraduate. Well-known for geophysics, astronomy, marine sciences, tropical agriculture, Pacific and Asian Studies.
- East-West Center, a national institution for cultural and technical interchange.
- Brigham Young University.
- Chaminade University of Honolulu.
- Hawaii Pacific University.
- Hawaii Loa College.
- Four community colleges run by the University of Hawaii.

Housing:

- Estimated median market value (1992), \$350,000.
- Estimated median monthly rental contract rate, \$900.
- Construction projects are being developed on a massive scale.

Retail:

- Many major shopping malls, department stores, and supermarkets.
- Shops located in all metropolitan areas as well as rural areas.



Maul County:

- Second largest county in the state.
- Consists of the following islands: Maui, the Valley Isle, economic center and seat of county government; Molokai, the Friendly Isle, major industries - diversified agriculture, tourism, cattle ranching; Lanai, major industries - tourism and pineapple; Kahoolawe, formerly used as a bombing practice range by the Navy and Marine Corps.

Population:

- Third most populous county in the state.
- Resident population (1990): 100,374. By island (1989): Maui, 88,100; Molokai, 6,900; Lanai, 2,200.
- Ethnic percentages (1987); Japanese, 17.8%; Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, 28.3%; Caucasian, 26.0%; Filipino, 13.9%; mixed other than part-Hawaiian, 10.9%; other 3.1%.
- Most populous areas: Maui - Kahului, Wailuku, Lahaina, Kihei; Molokai - Kaunakakai; Lanai - Lanai City.

Agriculture (1989):

- Established crops: sugar cane, pineapple, vegetables, melons.
- Diversified agriculture includes: flowers and nursery products, wide range of vegetables, livestock, pineapple and grapes for wine.
- Possible future: coffee and exotic meats.

Research & Development:

- Research: science, diversified agriculture, marine projects.
- Research facilities/agencies: Maui Research and Development Park (in development).

Labor Force (1989):

- Civilian labor force: 55,000.
- Average unemployment rate: 2.6%.

- Major sources of employment: hotels/other services, 18,500 workers; wholesale/retail, 13,100; government, 5,450; agriculture, 2,900; manufacturing, 1,900.
- Current labor shortage on Maui due to economic growth and lack of affordable housing.
- Workers to Maui, brought in from Molokai and Lanai, where there is a lack of employment.

Wages:

- Federal wage-and-hour law provisions apply in Hawaii as in all other states. Minimum rate, \$4.75 per hour.

Income:

- Maui County per capita personal income (1988): \$15,279.
- Median family income (1990), \$37,700.
- USDA/SCS Cost of living allowance, 20.0% (includes Maui, Molokai, and Lanai).

Transportation:

- There is no viable public transportation system on Maui, Molokai, or Lanai.
- Inter-island air flights.

Health

- Facilities (1989): three acute-care hospitals (151 beds) on Maui; one on Molokai (8 beds); one on Lanai (6 beds).
- Maui County has four long-term care facilities (369 beds).
- Molokai famed for being the home of the Hansen's Disease (Leprosy) Treatment Center at Kalaupapa.
- Practices (1990): 184 doctors, 61 dentists, 615 nurses, 42 pharmacists. Most of these are concentrated on the Island of Maui. Molokai and Lanai emergencies are normally transported (by air) to Maui or Oahu.

Education:

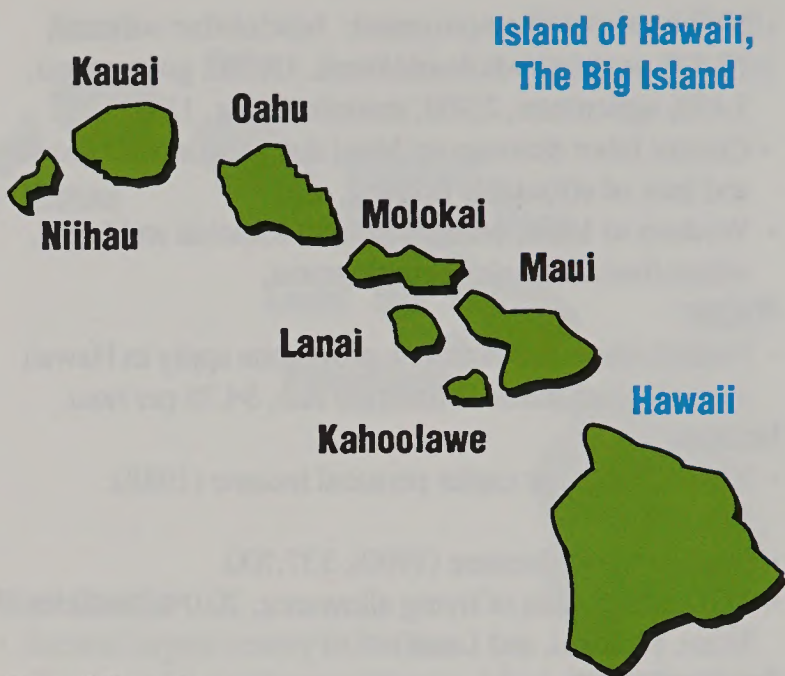
- Public schools, 29; private schools, 16.
- Maui Community College, operated by Univ. of Hawaii.
- Island of Maui handles approximately 17,823 students, Molokai handles 1,708, and Lanai handles 502.

Housing:

- Estimated median market value (1990), \$275,000.
- Estimated median monthly rental contract rate, \$810.
- Prices have risen dramatically in the past decade.
- Efforts for future: affordable housing, especially on Maui and Lanai.

Retail:

- Shopping malls, supermarkets available near tourist areas.
- Rural area residents have "mom and pop" stores available, travel to do major shopping.



Hawaii County:

- Encompasses the island of Hawaii.
- Largest county in the state.
- Nicknamed the "Big Island."
- Has two volcanos still active.
- Is the youngest island in the chain.
- Holds the southernmost U.S. point (Ka Lae).
- Principle industries: tourism, diversified agriculture, cattle ranching, astronomy.

Population:

- Second most populous county in the state.
- Resident population (1990): 120,317.
- Ethnic percentages (1987); Caucasian, 25.7%; Japanese, 22.8%; Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, 27.2%; Filipino, 9.4%; mixed other than part-Hawaiian, 12.2%; other 2.7%.

Agriculture:

- Cattle ranches, including Parker Ranch, one of the largest singly-owned ranches in the U.S., produces over 83% by volume of livestock marketed in the state.
- Established crops: sugar cane, banana, guava, orange, tangerine, avocado, macadamia nuts, papaya, coffee, ginger, chinese cabbage, leaf lettuce, greenhouse tomatoes, cucumbers, orchids, anthuriums, and other nursery products.
- Aquaculture: tilapia, chinese catfish.

Research & Development:

- Research fields: diverse energy resources (biomass, wind, hydroelectric, ocean thermal energy conversion,

geothermal), national/multi-national cooperative space reserach and other ventures

Labor Force (1989):

- Civilian labor force: 56,900.
- Average unemployment rate: 3.9%.
- Major sources of employment: finance, insurance, real estate, hotels/other services, 14,550 workers; wholesale/retail, 11,400; government, 8,000; agriculture, 5,850; manufacturing, 2,350; construction, 2,400.

Wages:

- Federal wage-and-hour law provisions apply in Hawaii as in all other states. Minimum rate, \$4.75 per hour.

Income:

- Hawaii County per capita personal income (1988): \$13,331.
- Median family income (1990), \$32,000.
- USDA/SCS Cost of living allowance, 15.0%.

Transportation:

- County bus transit system called "Hele-On" (serves the Hilo area with twice daily service to North and West Hawaii).
- Inter-island air flights.

Health

- Facilities (1989): four acute-care hospitals (252 beds), seven long-term care (482 beds).
- Practices (1990): 197 doctors, 82 dentists, 650 nurses, 51 pharmacists.

Education:

- Public schools, 31; private schools, 13.
- University of Hawaii/Hilo including: Hilo College, College of Agriculture, Hawaii Community College.
- Vocational training by State Dept. of Labor.
- Adult education by State Dept. of Education.

Housing:

- Estimated median market value (1980), \$71,200 (has increased greatly in the last ten years).
- Estimated median monthly rental contract rate, \$950.

Retail:

- Major shopping malls, department stores, supermarkets (Hilo, Kona), rural areas, small towns served with very limited facilities.
- Grocery stores and small shops in metropolitan areas as well as rural areas.



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